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SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION: U.S.-CHINA ECONOMIC AND CONGRESSIONAL
RELATIONS, CHINA COUNTERTERRORISM LEGISLATION

Editorial Quotes

11. U.S.-CHINA ECONOMIC AND CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

"\$12.38 billion contract signed; new energy promotes Sino-U.S.
economic and trade relationship"

The Shanghai-based Shanghai Media Group (SMG) publication, China
Business News (Diyi Caijing)(09/10)(pg A3): "The U.S. and China have
reached 41 agreements on investment and economic and technical
cooperation worth a total of \$12.38 billion and encompassing diverse
industries, such as new energy, raw materials, telecommunications,
electronics, machineries, and tourism. Wu Bangguo, Chairman of the
National People's Congress Standing Committee, said the two
countries' common goal is sustained U.S.-China economic cooperation.

Economic and trade cooperation between the U.S. and China has a
bright future. In terms of structural adjustments in the economies
of both China and the U.S., bilateral cooperation on low carbon
technologies, renewable resources, clean energy, and alternative
energy vehicles will become a dynamic, new source of economic growth
in both countries. Through this deal, China can get U.S.
technologies and the U.S. can increase employment, demonstrating
that the Sino-U.S. relationship is mutually beneficial. The U.S.
and China will continue their cooperation in the fields of energy
and climate change against this backdrop. With the date of Obama's
visit to China drawing nearer, these sorts of deals are expected to
continue."

"Communication mechanisms between Congresses of China and U.S.
beneficial to healthy development of bilateral relations"

The official Communist Party People's Daily (Renmin Ribao)
(09/10)(pg 2): "Sheng Huaren, Secretary General of the Standing
Committee of the National People's Congress, discussed four
characteristics of the communication mechanisms that currently exist
between the Congresses of China and the U.S. First, these
mechanisms are 'high level and authoritative,' which has not been
the case in the past. Second, the annual meeting between the two
countries' Congresses has been standardized. Third, the issues
discussed at the meeting are of concern to both countries. And
fourth, the leaders of both countries have paid a lot of attention
to the meeting and have tried to support it in many ways. Sheng
also said that communication between the Congresses of China and the
United States has been positive, and neither China nor the United
States wants to see this change due to changes in leadership."

12. CHINA COUNTERTERRORISM LEGISLATION

"China calls for counterterrorism legislation on eve of the eighth
anniversary of 9/11"

The official Xinhua News Agency international news publication
International Herald Leader (Guoji Xianqu Daobao)(09/10)(pg 7): "Li
Wei, Director of the Counterterrorism Studies Center at the China

Institute of Contemporary International Relations, said that since 9/11 China has strengthened its counterterrorism capabilities by creating counterterrorism mechanisms and institutes, establishing, for example, a Counterterrorism Bureau in the Public Security Ministry and a Department of External Security Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. China has always actively participated in international counterterrorism efforts, and a counterterrorism drill called 'Great Wall No. 6' was held in June. China's counterterrorism system is beginning to take shape, but the current laws are insufficient to punish and deter terrorists. The 7/5 (July 5) incident in Xinjiang this year has brought to the fore the need for a counterterrorism law in China. To fight against the 'three forces' (ethnic separatism, religious extremism, and violent terrorism), China needs to develop counterterrorism laws. China has sped up its efforts to draft such a law and will submit it to the National People's Congress for approval 'when the right time comes.' "

HUNTSMAN